

(D) no-cost leases of United States equipment;

(E) the subsidy cost of loan guarantees and other contingent liabilities under subchapter VI of chapter 148 of title 10, United States Code; and

(F) international military education and training under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, March 25, 1998 at 2:00 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the following general land exchange bills: S. 890, to dispose of certain Federal properties located in Dutch John, Utah, to assist the local government in the interim delivery of basic services to the Dutch John community, and for other purposes; S. 1109, to make a minor adjustment in the exterior boundary of the Devils Backbone Wilderness in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, to exclude a small parcel of land containing improvements; S. 1468, to provide for the conveyance of one (1) acre of land from Santa Fe National Forest to the Village of Jemez Springs, New Mexico, as the site of a fire sub-station; S. 1469, to provide for the expansion of the historic community cemetery of El Rito, New Mexico, through the special designation of five acres of Carson National Forest adjacent to the cemetery; S. 1510, to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the county of Rio Arriba, New Mexico; S. 1683, to transfer administrative jurisdiction over part of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture for inclusion in the Wenatchee National Forest; S. 1719, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to exchange land and other assets with Big Sky Lumber Co; S. 1752, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites and use the proceeds for the acquisition of office sites and the acquisition, construction, or improvement of offices and support buildings for the Coconino National Forest, Kaibab National Forest, Prescott National Forest, and Tonto National Forest in the State of Arizona; H.R. 1439, to facilitate the sale of certain land in Tahoe National Forest in the State of California to Placer County, California; H.R. 1663, to clarify the intent of the Congress in Public Law 93-632 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to provide for the maintenance of 18 concrete dams and weirs that were located in the Emigrant Wilderness at the time the wil-

derness area was designated as wilderness in that Public Law.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Amie Brown or Mark Rey at (202) 224-6170.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND RECREATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, April 1, 1998 at 2:00 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on titles I, II, III, and V of S. 1693, a bill to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the Subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161 or Shawn Taylor at (202) 224-6969.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a workshop on the status of Puerto Rico has been scheduled before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The workshop will take place on Thursday, April 2, 1998, at 9:30 a.m., in room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building.

For further information, please call James P. Beirne, Senior Counsel, (202/224-2564) or Betty Nevitt, Staff Assistant at (202/224-0765).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 17, 1998, at 9 a.m. in SR-328A. The purpose of this meeting will be to examine the reauthorization of expiring child nutrition programs, specifically WIC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, March 17, 1998, at 10 a.m. in open session, to consider the nominations for Mr. David R. Oliver, to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology; Dr. Sue Bailey, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs; and Mr. Paul J. Hoeper, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development and Acquisition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on March 17, 1998 at 9:30 a.m., on tobacco legislation (smokeless/White House).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on Retirement Security during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 17, 1998, at 10:00 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a markup on the nomination of Togo D. West, Jr., to be Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, and a hearing on Persian Gulf War Illnesses: the lessons learned from Desert Storm re chemical and biological weapons preparedness.

The markup and hearing will take place on Tuesday, March 17, 1998, at 10:00 a.m., in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, FEDERALISM, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Constitution, Federalism, and Property, Rights, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 17, 1998 at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing in Room 226, Senate Dirksen building, on: "Privacy in the Digital Age: Encryption and Mandatory Access."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY, TERRORISM AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 17, 1998 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a hearing in Room 226, Senate Dirksen building, on: "Critical Infrastructure Protection: Toward a New Policy Directive."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Seapower of the Committee on Armed Services, be authorized to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1998 in open session, to receive testimony on ship acquisition in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1999 and the future years defense program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE CRISIS IN KOSOVO

• Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very incisive commentary on the current situation in Kosovo. My colleague from Texas, Senator KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, is the author of the opinion piece to which I refer and which was printed on the editorial page of the Wall Street Journal on March 13, 1998.

Senator HUTCHISON has emerged as one of the most articulate and knowledgeable voices in the United States Senate on today's foreign policy issues and, particularly, our policy in the Balkan region of Europe. As the Clinton administration decides upon an appropriate U.S. response to the recent violence in Kosovo, it would do well to consider carefully the commentary of my distinguished colleague. I ask that the article by Senator HUTCHISON be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 13, 1998]

ONE BALKAN QUAGMIRE IS ENOUGH

(By Kay Bailey Hutchison)

In November 1995, as Congress was debating President Clinton's decision to send 20,000 U.S. troops to Bosnia, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott warned that, should Congress fail to support that decision, the conflict "could all too easily spread well beyond Bosnia." Mr. Talbott's particular concern was the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo where ethnic Albanians, making up 90% of the population, are repressed by the Serb-dominated government in Belgrade.

Recent events in Kosovo, where dozens of ethnic Albanians have been killed in nearly a week of open fighting, would seem to validate the administration's fears. Except for one thing: The fighting has occurred even though we did send troops to Bosnia. It appears, however, that this subtlety may have been lost on the administration. In trying to rally the allies, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has warned that "the only effective way to stop violence in that region is to act with firmness, unity and speed. . . . The time to stop the killing is now, before it spreads." That's essentially the same argument the administration made to justify the troop commitment to Bosnia.

The administration's response to the crisis in the Balkans has been consistent with the Clinton Doctrine, which calls for decisive action with overwhelming American force only where our national security interests are poorly defined or nonexistent, as in Somalia and Haiti. In contrast, where the U.S. does

face a clear threat to its longstanding interests—as in the case of North Korea's development of nuclear weapons or Saddam Hussein's saber-rattling—the Clinton Doctrine dictates cutting a deal and declaring victory, preferably with the help of the United Nations.

The Kosovo crisis is a microcosm of the racial, ethnic and religious tensions, suppressed for decades, that were unleashed in the Balkans with the end of communism. Since 1981 the Albanian majority in Kosovo has sought independence or autonomy. Albanians in Kosovo have boycotted all the institutions of the Yugoslav state, including local and national elections. For his part, President Slobodan Milosevic has used his firm control of the police to brutalize and repress the Albanians. The Albanians have answered violence with violence, directed by an underground faction called the Kosovo Liberation Army.

If this story has a familiar ring to it, it should. It was Bosnia's declaration of independence that led to four bloody years of war and the involvement of 20,000 U.S. troops. Again, as in Bosnia, the U.S. finds itself serving the purposes of the most unsavory elements in an ethnic crisis. We are trying to divide the acceptable center between Serbian strongman Milosevic on the one side and a violent insurgency group, the KLA, on the other. In the meantime, ordinary people in Kosovo, both Albanian and Serbian, suffer.

We are falling into the same trap that ensnared us in Bosnia. Rather than making clear to our allies and to the belligerents themselves the limits of American involvement, Ms. Albright's comments hold out the prospect for greater involvement. We must resist it. There is no reasonable number of American ground troops that can end this crisis.

We can contain it, though, first by making clear to our NATO allies that we will not accept their involvement as belligerents in this crisis. This is important because both Greece and Turkey have subsidiary interests in the southern Balkans. At the same time, we should make it clear to Germany, Italy and others bordering the region that they have the means and the interest in resolving this crisis themselves.

The U.S. can and should provide a great deal of support, including airlift, intelligence and, most importantly, diplomatic good offices. But under no circumstances should we hold out the prospect of additional U.S. ground troops. In fact, we should use the opportunity we now have to reconvene the parties to the Dayton Accords, expand the agenda to include the troubles in Kosovo, and revise the partitions already established in Dayton to permit an early American withdrawal.

It's time to reverse the Clinton Doctrine. If we do not, we may find ourselves not only failing to reduce our presence in the Balkans, but increasing it dramatically. Maintaining an open-ended troop commitment in Bosnia—and beginning a new one in Kosovo—would further deteriorate our ability to defend our national security interests elsewhere. As Congress considers additional funding for the mission in Bosnia, it should insist that the U.S. not add Kosovo to the long list of far-off places where American forces are present but American interests are absent. •

KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

• Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today both to remember the 15,000 innocent people who died at the Katyn Forest Massacre in 1940 and to make sure that their memory never fades from our minds.

In 1939, Joseph Stalin's army captured 15,000 Polish military officers and proceeded to perpetrate what some have called one of the most heinous war crimes in history. These 15,000 people were Poland's elite and presented a serious threat to Stalin's future control of Poland. Fearing their resistance, Stalin ordered his army to execute the Polish officers in the Katyn Forest. There was no trial. There was no justice for the victims of Stalin's excesses. Stalin did this under the cover of a forest and the shield of his authority while hiding it from the international community. The investigation conducted by this Congress found that the victims were unarmed and innocent. It concluded that the crime was concealed by the Soviet government and that its perpetrators were never brought to justice. As the years passed, the Soviet government was content to let the Nazi regime be blamed for Katyn. It avoided issuing a formal apology or attempting to even make reparations. On February 19, 1989, the Soviets finally released documents confirming the Soviet role in the Katyn Massacre.

After fifty years of lies and manipulation, an admission of complicity does not ease the pain of a nation whose entire population was affected by this horrible event. I am hopeful that as time goes by and more people learn about this massacre, we will all be able to come to terms with the memory of Katyn and the pain that it has caused. It is a memory that must be sustained to ensure that our bonds of humanity will continue on into the next millennium and that our past will not be destined to repeat itself.

Mr. President, I rise today to remember these 15,000 victims with the hope that their memory will prevent future atrocities from occurring and will crudely remind the world of its responsibility to protect the innocent at all times. In 1998, we have an obligation to one another to make sure that a tragedy like this does not occur again. The only way to do this is to make sure that the memory of Katyn lives on. •

PAUL G. UNDERWOOD, COLONEL, U.S. AIR FORCE

• Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, yesterday, an American hero was honored by his grateful countrymen. Air Force Colonel Paul Underwood, formerly stationed at Seymour Johnson AFB in Goldsboro, North Carolina, was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery after having been shot down more than 30 years ago during his 22nd combat mission over Vietnam.

He was first listed as "Missing In Action" for 12 years before being officially declared deceased. But, it was only recently that his remains were recovered and brought home for a military funeral with full honors.

Col. Underwood answered the call of duty when our country was most in need, not just once, but three times. He